Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORRH-CAROLINA, WEDNEDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854. No. 90.

THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)			$10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.
Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Aprill, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9¼; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.
He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,
China and glass ware. Come and see.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by BAIN, HATTON & CO.
Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! *At reduced prices,* also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins,* with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.
☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year;
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	
WM. S. RANKIN,	Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	
JAMES M. GARRETT,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	
W. J. McCONNELL, Greensborough.	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	ROBERT R. TROY, Lumberton.
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
J. L. BRIDGERS, Tarborough.	

GEO. T. COOKE, Raleigh, *Agent.*
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, *General Agent.* PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 28, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
	Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't suit, don't buy.*
We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOK.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of. EVANS & COOKE.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance. EVANS & COOKE.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

A Splendid lot of SHAWLS, Plain, Plaid, White Silk Crape, Do. Gloves, every quality and price. Call soon as we wish them to be circulating. EVANS & COOKE.

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.
We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.
Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.
He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy,* while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.
EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of, N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.
The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.
The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness."
Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.
Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Madame Celnart. Translated from the Sixth Paris Edition, enlarged and Improved.
The Lamplighter, a splendid work,
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer,
The Heirs of Walsingham, by Agues Strickland,
Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography,
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi,
The Partisan, by W. Gilmore Simms,
The Wigwam and Cabin, by W. Gilmore Simms,
Homes in America, by Frederica Bremer,
Review of a Batchelor, Dream of Life,
The Loynette and Battle Summer, by Ike Marvel,
Nick of the Woods, by Dr. Bird,
Fern Leaves, first and second Series.
Raleigh, August, 1854.

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B.-Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

Castor's "Patent" Wagon to Dump.

IT IS MY INTENTION TO HAVE ON EXHIBITION at the approaching State Agricultural Fair the above named justly celebrated Wagons. These Wagons are superior to any Wagon now in use, possessing as they do all the advantages of the road Wagon and the Dumping Cart combined they should be upon every farm in the State. State, County, or shop-"rights" to manufacture are offered for sale.
More information may be obtained by addressing, postpaid, J. M. WAGNER,
Raleigh, N. C.
August 31, 1854. 81—t18thOct.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS. The late firm of Battle & Son having been dissolved by the death of James S. Battle, the undersigned, as Surviving Partner, will proceed at once to wind up the business. He, therefore, desires all persons indebted to the said Firm, either by note or account, to make immediate payment.
While closing up the affairs of the said Partnership he will sell Yarns for cash only.
W. S. BATTLE,
Surviving Partner of Battle & Son.
August 18, 1854. 80—2m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.
Store West Side of Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Sept. 4, 1854. 1038—3m.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,		$18 to 35
English " " "		14 to 20
American and German " "		6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Barotha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Back st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 82—

THE CHEST.—SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M.D., the eminent medical practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir A. C., Bart, invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR to all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, *according to fashion,* and the continual changes of our climate.
"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared *fur,* lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that once worn, it becomes a *necessity* and *a comfort.*
"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.
To demonstrate these facts enquire of an English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continues to manufacture according to *his original* instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "Protectors," to see to their being genuine.
Remember that this is a staple article, and no patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

GENT'S SIZE,	$1,50 each.
LADIES' do.	1,00 do
BOYS & MISSES do	75 do

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.
38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau St.
NEW YORK, U. S.
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside London. Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.
H B & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms apply to
H. B. & CO.
September 20, 1854. 86—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in July 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
June 19, 1854. 62—1yw.

NEW BOOKS.—The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and the Rev. J. S. Howson. History of Greece, from the Earliest times to the Roman Conquest, by William Smith, LLD. Editor of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Mythology, and Geography, with an Appendix, by Geo. W. Greene. The Captains of the Roman Republic by Henry W. Herbert. Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by Vincent Nalte, late a merchant in New Orleans, translated from the German. Katherine Ashton, by Miss Sewell, author of Amy Herbert, Experience of Life, &c. Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Dean's Daughter, Mother and Daughter. Home in the Valley, by Emilia F. Carlen. Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Legends and Records, by C. B. Taylor, author of Truth, Lady Mary, &c. Our Honeymoon, and other Comicalities, from Punch. Sunlight through the mist, being Conversations between a Mother and her Children, on Luther and the Reformation, by a Lady. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, September 19. 87.

For Sale.

SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 100 horse power, Circular Saw Mills, Harrison's Superior Grist Mills, the best mill in the world for the money, (it will grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Corn into good meal in one hour) Woodworth's and Daniel's Planing, Tonging, and Grooving Machines, Machinists Tools of every description. Gardiner's Patent Rotary Stamped Gold Quartz crusher, [a very valuable improvement.] Oak tanned leather belting of all widths, double or single.
I will guarantee a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the purchaser of any of the above machines. Mechanical drawings neatly executed. Address *Post paid*
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, August 22, 1854. 78—6t.

Fall Trade, 1854.

WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR. SAM'L. STEVENS.

MUIR & STEVENS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLEsale dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. *Corner of Sycamore and Bollingbrook Streets, Petersburg, Va.*
The subscribers are now in receipt of a portion of their Fall Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of September will have their stock complete.
Their stock is very large and comprises all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. The goods have been selected with much care, and they feel confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements in style and quality of goods and also in prices.
They respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their stock. MUIR & STEVENS.
Aug. 15. 76—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

AT COST!—TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LAGE FALL and Winter Stock, we will sell many good and desirable articles at nett cost. Among them are—
Fancy Colored Cloth Coats,
Fine Tweed do.
French and American Casimere Pants,
Fancy Silk Vests, &c., &c.
These are all of good styles and well made.
E. L. HARDING.
Aug. 23d, 1854. 79—

CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING OF every description, also just received at R. B. SMITH'S.
August 22, 1854. 78—2m.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM—READ!

Some of the Know-Nothings—*alias* Whigs—*alias* old John Adams alien law Federalists—were very much pleased, a short time since, by an article which appeared in the Richmond Examiner on this subject. We published that article, at the request of a Correspondent; and now we invite his attention and the attention of all to the following, from the same paper of September 12th. Read this article, friends, and then hand it round among your neighbors:

"THE PHASES OF NATIVE AMERICANISM, OR A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY. When fighting in defence of the Constitution, and against factions and organizations engendered by fanaticism and temporary excitement, the Democratic party has never failed to conquer in the end. The progress of that party since the formation of the Federal Constitution, has been a long triumphal march over the crushed and ruined schemes of all factions, parties, cliques and combinations at war with the true spirit of the Constitution. Yielding for the moment to the influence of passion and unhealthy excitement, the people have occasionally, and at long intervals, disregarded the principles of the Democratic party; but reason resuming his sway after such periods of folly, has invariably restored the Democratic party to the esteem and approval of the people.

Hence, the history of our party teaches the valuable lesson, that it has never yet failed to root out and destroy any measure or organization against which it directed its powerful forces. In defence of those portions of the Constitution which guarantee religious liberty and equal civil and political rights to all American citizens, native and foreign born, the Democratic party has often taken up arms.

A wise and beneficent Providence, shaping and directing the affairs of nations, has never yet permitted injustice, cruelty and oppression to triumph for many years over justice, humanity and philanthropy. Upon new contests in defence of the constitutional rights of our foreign citizens, the Democratic party enters, cheered by the prestige and recollection of all their former triumphs in similar cases. The Democratic party of this country was first built up by JEFFERSON and MADISON, for the purpose of crushing the Federal or Native American party, of which JOHN ADAMS was the official head. Native Americanism, in whatever name or under whatever disguise it appears, is no recent thing in this country. It is a hoary and oft-punished abomination of the Federal party. Opposition to the foreigner, cruel, intolerant, and lawless, has, at intervals, characterized that party ever since 1787. It is true that the Federal party had no *formal existence* at that time, but the men who, a few years afterwards, became the leaders of the Federal party, manifested their hostility to foreign-born citizens during the deliberations of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. The men who shaped and penned the odious Alien law, sought to engraft "Nativeism" upon the organic law of the country.

The Madison Papers establish the fact that the leading Federal members of the Convention of 1787, sought every opportunity for excluding the foreigner from the most valued rights of citizenship. Upon the subject of Naturalization, a majority of the subsequent leaders of this party were in favor of a prohibitory period of twenty-one years. Governor MORRIS, afterwards the CORYPHEUS of Federalism, was the leader of the party hostile to all foreigners seeking a refuge in America; whilst JAMES MADISON was the leader of the noble party which proclaimed in the Convention—and that in the broadest sense—the doctrines of equal rights and untrammelled religious and civil liberty, to native and foreign-born citizens. The great Virginian, whose principles now form the basis of those of the Democratic party, was thus early enlisted, by all the sympathies of his generous heart, in defence of the poverty-stricken, the oppressed, the persecuted and unfortunate of every clime. The unexampled growth and prosperity of this Republic, illustrates the wisdom and sagacity of those noble sympathies. He recognized and proclaimed, that America was forever to be the home of the victims of European despotism, religious and political, and the Constitution stands as the "Ark and Covenant," of the solemn pledges of our forefathers. The great principles of republicanism taught JEFFERSON, MADISON and WASHINGTON the propriety and wise policy of extending to respectable foreign emigrants that protection and those privileges which would bind them by the ties of gratitude and affection to the land of their adoption. This they considered better than having in our midst a class of discontented, restless persons, destitute of all those political privileges which constitute the pride of the American citizen. Evidences of this spirit of catholic humanity, as well as of statesmanlike sagacity, are everywhere to be found in the debates of the Convention of 1787. Thus, in the Madison Papers, page 1300:

"Mr. Madison wished to maintain the character of liberality which had been professed in all the constitutions and publications of America. He wished to invite foreigners of merit and republican principles among us. That part of America which had encouraged them most, had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture and the arts."

Contrast this noble and benevolent language with that of a leading Federalist, who, with all the stupidity and bigotry of his party, opposed the protection of all foreign-born citizens.

Mr. Morris said, Madison Papers, page 1277:

"As to the citizens of the world (emigrants) he did not wish to see them in our councils. He would not trust them. The men who shake off their attachments to their mother country can never love another."

This is language with which none but a federalist, disgusted with republicanism could have insulted a convention of patriots and heroes, who were fresh from battle fields, where the great struggle was to "*shake off*" an unnatural and oppressive mother country. And in this extract we have the sum and substance of that senseless and brutal hostility which the federal party practised, under all its names and disguises, from 1787 to 1854. The mere fact of emigration, and not the vices of the emigrant, is the crime. The oaths of naturalization and allegiance violate the old English and Federal doctrine of "*once a subject, always a subject.*" If the emigrant has been driven away by the unjust, cruel laws, or lawlessness—as the case may be—of the mother country—if he has been imprisoned, pillaged, and denied the right of worshiping his God in his own way, by the same mother country, it is still a crime for him, in another and more genial land, to make that oath of allegiance which a heart overwhelming with gratitude dictates. In reply to Mr. Morris's denunciation of foreign citizens, Mr. Madison said:

"He thought any restriction, however, in the Constitution unnecessary and improper; unnecessary because the National Legislature is to have the right of regulating naturalization * * —improper because it will give a tincture of illiberality to the Constitution; because it will put out of the power of the National Legislature, even by special acts of naturalization, to confer upon meritorious strangers the full rank of citizenship; and because it will discourage the most desirable class of people from emigrating to the United States. Should the proposed Constitution have the intended effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Europeans, MEN WHO LOVED LIBERTY, and wished to partake of its blessings, would be ready to transfer their fortunes hither."—*Madison Papers, page* 1278.

The leaders of the federal party who labored to convert every foreign emigrant into a sort of Helot, and endeavored to perpetuate his degradation by registering in the organic laws of the United States the act of outlawry, were not disheartened by their defeat in the convention of 1787. The journals and debates of the first and second Congress after the adoption and ratifications of the Federal Constitution, prove that when the naturalization laws were under consideration and discussion, there were attempts made by those who at a subsequent period supported JOHN ADAMS, to deny all emigrants the privilege of becoming citizens for twenty years after their arrival in this country. Thus, again, did the men who afterwards aided JEFFERSON and MADISON in crushing the Alien and Sedition Laws, prevent the federal party from inflicting a grievous wrong upon the foreigners who had sought this country to enjoy religious and political liberty. From the baptismal font of the Constitutition of the United States to the present day, the Democratic party has never deserted or disregarded the rights of the respectable foreign-born citizen.

But the intense hatred of the federal party to all foreign born citizens triumphed for a brief period during the administration of John Adams. The opposition to foreign born citizens of the United States, manifested by a few leading federalists during Washington's administration, became the settled policy of the party in 1796. Laws were passed during the administration of John Adams for the oppression and punishment of foreign emigrants. To reach and crush these unhappy people, the Constitution was violated by the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws. The only object of the law against aliens, and the principal objects of the Sedition Law was to deny resident aliens and foreign born citizens the rights of native born Americans. These laws were aimed especially against German, French, Scotch, Irish and English emigrants. They were genuine Native American laws for the persecution of foreigners. The alien law enabled the President to arrest a man not only without trial, not only without conviction, not only without certain information, but upon mere suspicion; and when arrested to send him from the country or cast him into prison. It denied the right of trial by jury, the privilege of habeas corpus—in a word, the privileges of trial which we extend to the vilest negro. The other law—that against sedition—was intended to close the mouths of the people, to prevent free discussion, to muzzle the press, to check the constituent from commenting upon the acts of his representatives, and to render the President sacred by penal enactments. The humblest mechanic, or editor, who should express in print his opinion of the President or any member of Congress, charging them with faithlessness in the discharge of their duties, was liable under the sedition law, to imprisonment and a fine of two thousand dollars. Each single soul within the compass of this Union, native or foreign born, great or small, rich or poor, who uttered, whispered, or declared any thing containing a charge against the President, was subject to the penalties of this abominable law.

We have said that both the Alien and the Sedition laws were intended for the oppression of foreign born citizens. The Alien law was intended to bear upon none others than foreigners; the Sedition law, as Adams well knew, would operate expressly against that class. During the Administration of John Adams, the brilliant and most uncompromising opponents of his unconstitutional measures, were the political refugees from other countries. These men having suffered from the oppression of monarchical laws at home, were naturally the advocates of a republican form of government. They believed with Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Mazzei, that under the blighting influence of Federalism,—

"In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us through the war, an Anglican Monarchical and aristocratic party had sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the powers of the British government."

And another authority informs us that:

"There were then two hundred papers published in the United States; one hundred and seventy-eight were in favor of the Federal Administration; about twenty-two were opposed to the measures then adopted, and a greater portion of these were in the hands of foreigners." *Williams' Administration of John Adams, page* 133.

This affords a clue to the secret reasons which governed the Federal party in passing the Sedition law. It was to crush these twenty-two independent presses—to put down all opposition to the monarchical and unconstitutional proceedings of the Executive and a corrupt legislature. The first prosecutions under this act were of four editors, three of whom were foreigners. The treatment of Callender, Cooper, Lyon and Holt, furnish the best commentary upon the sedition law. Peters, Iredell, Addison, and Chase, were the judicial blood-hounds let loose upon these foreign born Democratic editors. Mr. Lyon, an intelligent Englishman, in a Democratic paper called "The Time Piece," spoke of "the ridiculous pomp, idle parade, and selfish avarice" of John Adams. (Wood's Suppressed History of Adams' Administration, page 164.) He was arrested, tried and convicted by a packed jury, and Judge Iredell, after commenting upon the heinous crime of ridiculing the President, passed sentence:

"That you be imprisoned four months for the costs of this trial, and fined one thousand dollars." *Wharton's State Trials of the U. S., page* 337.

"This unfortunate man was then conducted out of court and thrown into a dungeon six feet square, where he was left to starve during a rigorous winter." *Wood's Suppressed History, page,* 159.

We might multiply, if it was necessary, the cases of cruel prosecution and persecution practiced by the Federal Judges and Federal officers upon our foreign born citizens during the Administration of Adams. They were hunted by official blood-hounds, remorseless as Mohawks, convicted by packed juries, and sentenced by Judges as corrupt as Jeffries.

These were the blessings, this the protection afforded to foreign born citizens by the Federal Whig Administration of John Adams. All the power, all the influence of that Administration, were directed against the foreigners who sought refuge in this country after the revolution—for they were Democrats. They took grounds for Thomas Jefferson, and against the Federal party, and they were hunted down for this crime as if they had been beasts of prey, and unworthy of the protection which the negro now enjoys.

They were torn from their homes at the discretion of the President, and the social rights of freemen, open accusation, *hapeas corpus* and trial by jury denied. They were incarcerated if they dared to arraign a public officer for political misdeeds.

The Native American party of the days of John Adams was more respectable, both in numbers and measures, than any that has since existed. It had for its leaders nearly all the educated aristocratic members of the Federal party which during George Washington's eight years' Administration was omnipotent in the United States. It had the prestige of education, wealth, talent, position, office, and members. It is idle to suppose that any subsequent organization of Native Americans, under any name or disguise, will ever equal in strength or influence the Native American organization of 1796. The first had for its executive head a patriot of the revolution, John Adams; the last has for its head the drunken Senator in Congress of one of the smallest States of the Union. So odious did Native Americans become in 1800, that the Democratic party, formally organized only two years before—led on by two great Virginians—crushed the party that originated the Alien and Sedition laws, and elevated Jefferson to the Presidency. The present Democratic party was formed for the purpose of repealing the Alien and Sedition laws. "Justice to the oppressed of every land," was the cry of the Democratic masses who rallied to the resolutions of 1798–'99. Those resolutions the National Democratic party unanimously endorsed at Baltimore in 1852.

The Old Dominion, God bless her, ever true to the Constitution, was first to raise the battle cry in defence of the persecuted foreigners, who were everywhere falling victims to the Alien and Sedition laws.

The Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99, and the report of James Madison in their vindication, prove this. The following constitutes the fourth of the series:

"That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution in the two late cases of the Alien and Sedition Acts, passed at the late session of Congress; the first of which exercises power delegated to the Federal Government, and which, by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of the Executives utterly subverts the general principle of a free government as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises a power not delegated by the Constitution; a power which more than any other ought to excite unusual alarm, becaused it is levelled against that right of freely examining public measures and characters, which have ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardain of every other right."

The 8th of the series is not less emphatic. It speaks of the Alien and Sedition laws, as

"Acts which assume to create, define, and punish crime, other than those enumerated in the Constitution, are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define and punish such other crimes, is reserved, and of right appertains, solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory."

Indeed, so indignant was the Whig Central Committee at Washington with the Democratic party, for having reaffirmed their former anti-Native American resolutions of 1798-'99, that it burst forth during the canvass of 1852 in the following tirade against the fourth and eight resolution:

"*These resolutions constitute their political Bible*, from which they are constantly preaching doctrines UTTERLY SUBVERSIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT, and which would, if entertained by a majority of even one or two States, involve us in the horrors of civil war."

The democratic party, under the lead of JEFFERSON, acquired, by advocating a repeal of the Alien and Sedition laws, a popularity in the country which it has never lost. A wise and prevalent change of the policy of the general government towards foreign born emigrants characterized the administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON. In his first annual message he recommended to Congress the adoption of naturalization laws calculated to attract intelligent emigrants from all portions of Europe. The democratic party, during the first session of Congress after JEFFERSON's election to the presidency, lost no time in repealing those infamous and unconstitutional Alien and Sedition laws by which the first native American party in this country opposed the friendless strangers of every clime.

The liberal, humane and republican policy of JEFFERSON towards our foreign born citizens was imitated by MADISON, and tended greatly to increase the emigration to the United States. Thousands of useful men flocked to this country. The repeal of the original naturalization laws, which required a residence of fifteen years previous to naturalization took place during JEFFERSON's administration.

The war of 1812 was declared and conducted by the Democratic party mainly for the purpose of protecting our foreign born citizens from the British pretense that Englishmen could not get rid of their allegiance. This doctrine was, as we have seen, the popular one with several leading federalists who were members of the Convention of 1787. It was denied by the Democratic party of the United States, and as Great Britian proceeded to practice it, war was the result. This war, as usual, the Whigs of that day considered damnable and accursed and all Native Americans, Yankee cowards and New England parsons denounced the war, Mr. MADISON and the foreign born citizens, in the style in which the war with Mexico was abused. The Whig party not only opposed the war for the defence of our English born citizens, but called a convention to abuse and villify the authors of the war and to burn blue lights for the enemy. The convention is pretty generally known as the Hartford Convention, and was composed of a varied assortment of Whigs, federalists, traitors, Yankee demagogues and parsons, every man of whom richly deserved hanging. In this convention, the proceedings of which constitute the most nefarious chapter of our political history, there was again manifested the most settle and deep rooted hostility to the foreign born citizen. The sentiment which blazed in 1787, which was embodied in the Alien and Sedition laws of 1796, and which was crushed in 1800 and 1801, burnt fiercely in 1812.

The following extract, from the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, will be worth the perusal of every Democrat who contemplates resorting to any other political organization than the party of MADISON and JEFFERSON:

"*Seventhly*—The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these States, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

"Another amendment, subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient, relates to the exclusion of foreigners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor or profit.

"That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question. Nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms, or virtue, needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still it is agreed, that a liberal police should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlement, to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact, who are ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country but what is recent and transitory?—It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due prohibition to become citizens, for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these States as candidates for preferment. The Convention forfear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honor and peace of this nation, from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberality.

"*Sixth*—No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

Here we have *Naticism* with a vengeance.—Neither the Native American party of 1844, nor its nameless offspring of 1854, can boast of much progress since the days of the Hartford Convention, of 1812. Every odious feature of the modern creed seems to have been embodied in that of the traitors and cowards, who met in Hartford to plot and conspire against their country in time of war. Really Native Americanism, although possessing a long pedigree, will hardly venture to boast of its disreputable ancestors—Its blood has certainly coursed through very dirty and unclean channels, ever since its birth, in the convention of 1787.

Nativism is a foul and ugly eruption, that has broken out upon the body of the Federal Whig party, every twenty or thirty years for the last sixty odd years. Democracy found a cure for the disease in 1787, in 1800, in 1844, and it will do so in 1855 and 1856. The swilling Senator of Delaware is no match for those who fight for the great principles of JEFFERSON and MADISON. The influence and opinions of such dead statesmen are ample, in the Old dominion, against the machinations of twenty thousand midnight politicians in disguise and without a name. Temporary defeat—if defeat were possible—in the defence of the largest civil and religious liberty guaranteed to all by the Constitution, would but nerve the Democratic party to a more vigorous and determined struggle. God never intended this fair land to be ruled by people, who register their decrees for the destruction of the Constitution in secret and midnight conclaves.

Such is the history of the great Democratic party on this newly revived question."

HOW THE SEA BECAME SALT. The deep sea sounding of Lieut. Maury resulted in the discovery at the bottom of the ocean, of a bed of microscopic shell, unmixed with sand or gravel. To an ordinary observer this discovery would suggest no extraordinary provision of nature. But Lieut. Maury demonstrates that these animalculæ, in all probability, exercise a powerful influence in promoting a healthy change or circulation of the waters of the sea; that if, as is supposed, these little creatures live at the surface and are buried in the ocean, we may view them as conservators of the ocean; for they assist to preserve its status, by maintaining the purity of its waters. It is admitted that the salts of the sea come from the land, and that they consist of the soluble matter which the rains wash out from the fields, and which the rivers bear to the ocean. The waters of the Mississppi and the Amazon discharge immense quantities of this soluble matter. This matter cannot be evaporated, and as the rivers cease pouring in fresh supplies of it, it is argued that the sea must be continually growing more salt; and such, perhaps, would be the case were it not these microscopic animals are constantly at work extracting this matter from the sea water, and depositing it in the from of shell at the bottom of the ocean. Thus, says Lieut. Maury, 'the ocean is presented as a vast chemical bath in which the solid parts of the earth are washed, filtered and precipitated again as solid matter, but in a new form and with fresh properties." *Boston Journal.*

EMPEROR SOULOQUE AND HIS ST. LOUIS MASTER.—It is stated that Solouque, Faustin I., the black emperor of San Domingo, was formerly the slave of a citizen of St. Louis, who frequently receives friendly messages from him. The St. Louis *Democrat* states that a week or two since he was pleasantly surprised with the receipt of several bags of coffee and a package of sugar, accompanied by quite an affectionate letter from his imperial majesty.

Balt. Sun.

For the Standard.

YANCY COLLEGE.

I desire to call the attention of the people of North Carolina, and especially those of the low lands where sickness enfeebles the constitution of their sons, to this flourishing institution heretofore known as Burnsville High School and which is now just closing its fourth session. It is a fact well known to most North Carolinians that Yancy has been further behind in point of Education and general improvement than any County in the State, owing mainly to its being isolated and shut out from the balance of the State. In 1851 the first efforts were made to raise funds to erect suitable buildings, and notwithstanding the many surmises that it would and must fail, the means were raised, the buildings completed, and went into successful operation, and during the four sessions passed, several hundred students have been in attendance. Its prospects, like the rising sun brightens every hour, and like it at noontide its vivifying rays are shedding a benign influence over a region of country, heretofore unfortunately destitute of such opportunities. Its onward progress was for a while retarded by the death of the lamented Adams, its former President, to whom and its efficient Trustees it is indebted for its unparalleled success; but like a noble vessel whose commander has fallen in the hour of victory, another is chosen and again she breasts the wave and the gale. With its present energetic President, Rev. Thadeus P. Thomas, A. M., a gentleman and a scholar of the first attainments, all that is necessary for its becoming one of the best Colleges of the South, is that it become extensively known among the many bright and classical minds that now adorn the North State from the mountains to the sea cost.

Here amid the blue mountains whose craggy summits are elevated far above the infectious diseases of all kinds, and where chrystal fountains pour forth their limpid streams to nourish and invigorate the bodies of such as may have felt the chilling breezes of disease in climates less propitious, is an asylum where such may resort with perfect safety—a place where they can accomplish a two-fold object, the restoration of their health and the obtainment of a classical education, either of which is worth the labor of a life. Here is a place where the fertility of the soil and the industry of the inhabitants enable the Stewards to board at prices the very mention of which will make the heart of the poor young man leap for joy, and aid in creating within the minds of such a laudable ambition that may yet wake into action a slumbering universe. Here where the mountain breezes put into action all the faculties of the human mind, and where the health and vigor of robust systems cause a corresponding alacrity in the intellectual department, is the place above all others for young men who are constitutionally weak and delicate to come and spend their Academic years, where they will invariably accomplish all that can be performed at the best Colleges of our country.

The mountain scenery is grand beyond description, and being interlaid with large deposits of iron, copper, silver, copperas, sulphur and allum, affords ample material for such as desire to become adepts in the natural sciences. Here, too, the Student of Botany, (a science too much neglected by many for the good of a certain profession) amid the luxuriant foliage of our mountain gorges can regale himself to his heart's content; and here the Student of Astronomy may climb to the summit of some lofty peak and view the myriods of worlds rolling in immensity with as much ease as if he were in the carpeted observatories of the old world. Our Trustees have in course of erection a number of dormitories, suitable for such as desire to be more secluded, and if any should prefer so to do can form clubs and employ a cook, by which board per year would become a trifle. They design purchasing as soon as practicable a first rate Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and to this will be added in process of time a good and suitable telescope, all of which are not found at such Colleges where the prices are within the reach of any but the rich. This will emphatically be the *People's* College, where the son of the mechanic or the farmer, though he may be in moderate circumstances, can be prepared to take his stand side by side with those of wealth and affluence, and even to surpass such as have depended upon wealth to make them respectable.

Here, young men who are in indigent circumstances may prepare themselves at costs almost nominal compared with some, to finish and graduate at our University—a thing which our Trustees will invariably recommend. Here, in the great Western reserve of the Old North State where every thing is inviting and congenial to such an enterprise, let us invoke the god of learning to give us success in this laudable undertaking, and let the friends of education open and extend their philanthropic feelings and success must and will attend us. I know of no place in the Union where there are any more substantial reasons for endeavoring to build up a College that will compare favorably with the best, than right here; and now as we have at considerable expense, erected buidings (the best in Western Carolina) and have procured teachers who will do honor to themselves and those who are placed under their care, it is to be hoped that all those young men who design giving themselves a liberal education, where their health will improve every day, and where although some expenses are inevitable, the *purse* will very gradually *decrease*, will examine well before they pass Yancy College by and go to some other of older standing but perhaps of less merit. A very beautiful idea connected with this College is that Sectarianism is not permitted to raise its hydra head on the premises, but in selecting Professors moral and intellectual worth are the things sought. Then, may parents of all tenets and persuasions send their sons here without any fear of them being particularly trained in religious opinions averse to their own; but in all cases students will be left free to think for themselves. Looking at every thing connected with the future prospects of this College and weighing the many arguments that can be brought in its favor, I cannot but conclude that here is a College, that will diffuse life and energy among a large number of persons who have heretofore been sunk in a deep lethargy on the subject of a Classical education, and that its good effects physical and intellectual will be felt and acknowledged by society long after its present friends and supporters will have gone down to the chambers of the tomb. The Agents of Colleges when out looking up students, are frequently met by the economical farmer or mechanic on the ground that it is so very expensive to send a young man to College that they cannot think of trying the project further. This is quite true of some, but it can never be urged against this one. Tuition from $5 to $15 per session of five months, and board $1 25 per week *everything included*, and when I say every thing included I mean a sufficiency of *all things*, to render the boarder very comfortable. Its situation is a small country village of the most picturesque character, and as little infested by vice and immorality as any place of the same size in the State. This of itself is a great inducement to parents to send their sons here, where they will be free from many of those vices contracted by young men during their stay at some of the large Colleges in the cities. MILFORD.

Burnsville, N. C.

"WHO MADE YOU?" One of the ladies connected with the "Methodist Five Points Mission," who has under her charge some thirty little boys, called them together on the morning of Thanksgiving day, to perfect them in their answers to questions she intended to put to them before the visitors in the afternoon. After arranging them properly, the first boy on the right, in answer to the question "Who made you?" was to say "God." The next, "Of what were you made?" reply, "The dust of the earth," and so on through the Catechism. The all-important moment having arrived, the little "shavers" were told to stand up. The little head boy it seems was missing, but the fact being unnoticed by the teacher, she proceeded with the question, "Who made you?" which elicited the following laughable answer, "I was made out of the dirt of the 'ert; but the little feller what God has made has got the belly-ache, and gone home."

THE BEAST IN HIS BLACKNESS. We are informed that among other acts of villainy which the hyena spirit of fusionism instigated at Chicago, in their arrangements for last Friday night's saturnalia, some one of their leaders telegraphed to the mother of Senator Douglas in New York that he was dead; thus by throwing grief into the maternal home, to harrow up the feelings of the object of their malignant hate.

Comment upon such brutality is unnecessary. It only shows the malignant spirit of abolitionism, and what makes up, in the opinion of its organ there, "the most respectable people of Chicago."

Springfield (Ill.) Register.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 26, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Class No. , at navy-yard," (name the class or classes and the yard,) will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards the materials and articles embraced in any of the following classes, as more particularly described in *printed schedule*, to be furnished, upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Granite
3	Lumber
4	Iron castings
5	Paints and oil
6	Stationery
7	Wood
8	Charcoal
9	Hay
10	Meal
11	Steel
12	Files
13	Chandlery
14	Excavation

FOR BOSTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Lime and hair
2	Cement
3	Charcoal
4	Gum elastic packing
5	Hay and straw
6	Provender
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oil, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper
14	Stationery
15	Sand
16	Bricks
17	Slates
18	Pine and spruce lumber and timber
19	White pine boards and lumber
20	Granite
21	Yellow pine timber
22	White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
1	Files
2	Steel
3	Iron
4	Hardware
5	Ship chandlery
6	Paints, oil, and glass
7	Provender
8	Lime and cement
9	Stone
10	Bricks
11	Gravel and sand
12	Iron work, &c.
13	Timber, lumber, &c.
14	Stationery.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks and stone
2	Oak and pine lumber
3	Chandlery
4	Tools
5	Iron
6	Stationery
7	Coke and wood
8	Sand and lime
9	Hay and straw
10	Provender
11	Files
12	Steel
13	Miscellaneous.

ASYLUM.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Clothing
2	Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3	Provisions
4	Groceries
5	Dry-goods
6	Bread, &c.
7	Tobacco
8	Miscellaneous
9	Provender
10	Wood and charcoal
11	Paints and oil.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Pine timber
4	Lumber, &c.
5	Lime
6	Cement
7	Pig iron
8	Iron, steel, nails, &c.
9	Paints &c.
10	Chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Stationery
13	Wood, &c.
14	Charcoal
15	Sand
16	Belting, &c.
17	Leather hose
18	Hay and straw
19	Provender.

FOR NORFOLK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine and oak timber
4	White pine plank and boards
5	Cement
6	Iron spikes and iron nails
7	Steel
8	Copper, lead, and zinc
9	Paints, oils, and glass
10	Ship chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Files
13	Stationery
14	Slate
15	Charcoal
16	Hay
17	Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Pine lumber and timber
3	Oak and hard wood, timber, and lumber
4	White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
5	Lime, &c,
6	Cement
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oils, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper, copper and composition nails, &c,
14	Stationery
15	Iron casting
16	Fuel
17	Belting and packing
18	Hay
19	Provender
20	Shells
21	Slate
22	Granite,

The printed schedules may be seen at the respective navy-yards or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for any *yard* upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applicants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.

All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require*, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles when they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.

Approved sureties in the full amount if the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent,) will be paid by the navy agent at within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicates, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the fist part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price here in agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they are in the *aggregate* are worth, over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution without delay by the navy agent at *and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, that instrument.*

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department:

——— of ——— in the State of ———, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated — day of ——, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ——, viz:

(Here insert the articles, with prices carried out,) amounting to (write the aggregate in words;) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by the advertisement.)

The undersigned ———, of ——— in the State of ———, and ——— of ——— in the State of ——— as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named ——— will, if —— offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of ——bid, as before mentioned.

(*Signatures.*)

I certify that the above named ———, and ——— are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, or some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.)

Sept. 26. 1042—w4w.

KING AND BIGGS.
RALEIGH N. C.

ARE now receiving their fall and winter stock of goods, and feel assured they can exhibit as good an assortment, and sell as good bargains as any house in the State.

Their stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats, brown, black, blue and Olive Frock Sacks for business Coats, Brown, black and blue Frock and Sack-over Coats, Lion Skin, Beaver cloth, Cassimers &c.

Plain and fancy Cass. Pants, black Doeskin do., black Silk and Satin Vests, fancy Silk Velvet do., white Silk and Satin do., very rich for weddings and parties.

Dress Shirts and collars, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers, plain and fancy Cotton and Merino half Hose, Kid and silk gloves; a Beautiful assortment of Stocks, Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; a lot of fine Hats and Caps Made by Oakford, Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cass. and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and a good fit warranted.

Members of the Legislature and others visiting Raleigh, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Terms are Cash, or six months credit to punctual Customers.

N. B. All those indebted to the Firm of J. J. Biggs and Co., will please come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be expected.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1854. 1041—4t.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE North. Travelers going north by The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will find on their arrival at Gaston, a Passenger Train ready to carry them on to Petersburg without any delay, by taking which they will not only save 50 cents each in the price of their passage (for it will cost that much more to go by Weldon,) but they will shorten their journey 15 miles,—it being 60 miles from Gaston to Petersburg by the Greenville Railroad, and 75 miles by the route via Weldon. Besides the saving of money and Railroad travel, passengers will find it a great saving of time to take the Gaston route, as it will ☞ *put them in Petersburg by the time they can leave Weldon by the Weldon route.*

That is to say, if they go to Weldon they will be detained at that place from 2 to 3 hours, as both the Petersburg and Portsmouth cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars, which are not due until half past 1 o'clock, and the Petersburg and Roanoke Cars are frequently as late as half past 2 o'clock in starting.

The following comparison of the Mail Schedules from Gaston and Weldon will show the difference of time in favor of this route:

Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Weldon at	11.30
Petersburg Train starts to Petersburg at	2 P. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	5.15
Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Gaston at	11 A. M.
Greenville and Roanoke Train starts for Petersburg at	11 A. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	2,15 P. M.

☞ The agent at Gaston will issue Tickets to Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the same rates they are issued at Weldon.

Office Greenville and Roanoke R. R. Co.

Gaston, Sept 20, 1854. 88—1m.

Visitors to the North Carolina State Fair,

WILL BE CARRIED OVER THE R. & G. RAIL-road and returned for the price of a Single Ticket.

Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases when they are to be exhibited for pay.—Only one sample of the same article belonging to the same person will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms, to the Granville Co., Agricultural Fair at Henderson, and to the Fair of the N. C. and Va. Agricultural Society at Petersburg, and to the Agricultural Fair at Norfolk.

A special freight train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair, and exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for that train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed in the passenger trains.

L. O'B. BRANCH *President.*

R. & G. R. R. Office, Sept. 12, 1854. 85-td.

NOTICE.—WISHING TO CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS at Monterey, Johnston county, we will sell the whole of our possessions, to-wit: Between eight and nine hundred acres of land, three hundred of which have never been boxed, two good Dwelling Houses, two Store Houses, Still and fixtures, three good wells of water, all other shelters necessary for Distillery purposes, and one of the helthiest places in the country.

Any person wishing to engage in the Distillery business would do well to make early application. The situation is 18 miles from Raleigh, 30 from Fayetteville, 10 or 12 to the nearest point on Cape Fear. Possession will be given 1st January, 1855, or earlier if desired.

LEACH & BANKS.

September 9, 1854. 84—4t.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the first Fair of the Society will be held at the City of Petersburg on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of October next. The premiums amount, in the aggregate, to five thousand dollars. Ample accommodations will be prepared for stock and other articles for exhibition, and exhibitors are respectfully solicited to attend. Nearly all the Rail Road Companies will transport the various articles, and the members of the Society without charge: and in those cases where any charge is made, it will only be upon members whose fare will be reduced to half price.

Petersburg, Sept. 1, 1854. 82—td.

Stock for the State Fair!!

PERSONS WHO INTEND TO EXHIBIT STOCK OF any kind at the North Carolina State Fair in October next will please to address JERE. NIXON, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements*, and state what kind of stock and how many they intend offering for exhibition. This will be but little trouble to those who intend showing stock at the Fair, and it is very necessary that the Committee of Arrangements should know as nearly as possible what will be the number of stock of various kinds to be entered.

J. F. TOMPKINS, Rec. Sec.

Raleigh, August 27, 1854. 80—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE NEAR RALEIGH.—I offer for sale, in lots of one or two hundred acres, to suit purchasers, about 800 acres of land, situated within one and two miles of Raleigh.

450 acres of wood land, and sufficiently near to haul 5 loads to town a day. The balance is cleared, under a good fence, and in good condition to yield a fair crop the coming year.

There are on the lands several handsome buildings sites. I would also sell in lots, 23 acres of wood land, lying east of Mr. Rayner's residence, and adjoining the land of J. J. Ryals, within one mile of the city.

HENRY MORDECAI.

Sept. 15, 1854. 86—3t,

HIDES WANTED.—I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.

A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 22, 1854. 88—4t.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1854.

NOTICE.

It will be necessary, in pursuance of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Wilson, to close all the accounts of the Standard establishment, and commence anew the 1st of November. Subscribers to both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have an opportunity of paying up to that date, and of paying in advance, $2 or $4, as the case may be. The amounts due are, in many instances, small; but in the aggregate they make up a large sum, and these constitute much of the profits of my labors for years past. I trust I shall not look in vain for prompt payments of these amounts. Subscribers will receive their accounts in their papers, and can remit the money by mail, at my risk. Receipts will be sent in the paper showing the amount paid and the time paid to.

W. W. HOLDEN.

THE REVENUE.

Saturday last was the day fixed by law for the Sheriffs of the different Counties of the State to complete their annual settlements with the Comptroller and Treasurer. We learn that they have been as prompt as usual; and that the revenue for 1853 will probably exceed that for 1852 by some ten to twelve thousand dollars. The revenue for 1852 was $183,-171 16.

This increase, considering the indebtedness of the State, is not to such an extent as to justify the expectation that our present rates of taxes will be adequate to the public wants. The State debt, we presume, is not far from three millions five hundred thousand dollars; and to pay the interest on this it will require two hundred and ten thousand dollars. This is exclusive, of course, of the amount necessary for defraying the annual charges of the State government.

The taxes, it is considered by some, are already high; but they are really low compared with those of Virginia and other States. There, we believe, the lands pay seventy-five cents to the State on the hundred dollars valuation; here, the State tax on them is but six cents. During the last four or five years a considerable portion of lands and real estate in this State has advanced in value, probably fifty per cent.; and some lands one hundred per cent. A general re-assessment, accurately and fairly made, would be of much service in equalizing the taxes on lands and in increasing the revenue from that source.

☞ We are informed, says the Fayetteville Carolinian, that a prominent merchant of this place recently visited New York for the purpose of laying in his stock of goods, and while there he went to a house where he had been in the habit of dealing to a considerable extent, and told the proprietors that he wished to square up his accounts as he had determined to purchase no more goods from them. This, of course, took the New Yorkers by surprise, and they very anxiously inquired the cause. Our friend told them that no abolitionist could get any more of his money—that they were operating against his section of country and interests by countenancing and encouraging fanaticism, and that he would have no further dealings with them. They undertook to apologize, and tried hard to keep the good will of this noble southerner—even offered him goods at a greatly reduced price—but it wouldn't do—he quit them. This spirit is indeed commendable, it is worthy of all praise; and we would gladly give the merchant's name if we had his permission, in order that our readers might know him and point to his example as one worthy of imitation. No doubt this kind of argument did more towards convincing those northern abolitionists of the error of their way than all the speeches made in the last session of Congress. Affect their pockets and they will very readily come to terms.

☞ We copy the following from the Chicago Tribune of the 19th September:

"The Fugitive Slave Turner. It seems that the negro recently arrested in this city by the Messrs. Buchanan and Grant, was the property of Captain George Taylor of the steamer Belfast, running on Mississippi river. About eighteen months ago the negro went to Captain Taylor and persuaded him to buy him and give him a chance to pay for himself. The captain allowed him to hire out his time just as he pleased, and in fact never considered him as his slave, but more as a person to whom he had lent money to buy himself. After the negro had paid back part of the money, some of his friends persuaded him to run away. After he had been gone some time, it is reported that he sent word to Capt. Taylor from this city, stating that he did not mean to cheat him out of his money, but would return shortly and pay it. During the past year he sent several such messages, until at length the captain began to be uneasy about his money, and determined to have the negro arrested. He obtained a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, and had all the necessary papers made out to secure his arrest. These he placed in the hands of George and John Buchanan of St. Louis, who started at once for this city in order to have them served. On their arrival here, the proper course for them to adopt would have been to place the writs, &c., in the hands of the U. S. Marshal, and then point out to him the negro. If, then, he had failed to arrest him, or the citizens had rescued him, the United States would have been bound to indemnify his owner for his loss, in accordance with the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Instead of pursuing this course, they, on seeing the negro passing along the street, undertook to arrest him themselves, which they clearly had no right to do. This, however, they were not aware of, but thought they had a right to take the negro wherever they found him. Their mistake, unfortunately for themselves, resulted in their own imprisonment."

This, it seems, is a case in which the right of the master to the slave is confessed even by an abolition organ. The Tribune is evidently enraged because the agents of the master did not place the writs in the hands of the Marshal; for if that had been done, the moral certainty is that the alarm would have been given, and the negro rescued by the citizens. We do not say the agents acted in accordance with the law, but they pursued the only course by which the property was likely to be recovered. The Tribune of a subsequent date speaks of the agents, the Buchanans and Grant, as "vile scoundrels," and of their taking the slave as one of the "greatest outrages" ever perpetrated in Chicago. That City has, by the way, no character to lose. After its treatment of Senator Douglas and Gov. Willard, it stands disgraced in the judgment of all honorable men. That it contains many worthy and loyal citizens we do not doubt; but such are powerless for good where the incendiary doctrines of such men as the Editor of the Tribune prevail.

Wake Superior Court. This tribunal is in session this week, his Honor Judge Ellis presiding. The charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury was full, explicit, and very able. The members of the Bar and others speak in terms of high commendation of his bearing and ability on the Bench.

Democratic Office for Sale. The Democratic office advertised for sale in our paper to-day, is located at a growing and advantageous point; and we feel sure, from our information in relation to it, that an excellent bargain can be obtained. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Standard.

☞ We invite general attention to the notice in our paper to-day, in relation to the State Fair.

RAISING THE SALARIES.

We believe we may offer the opinion, without being subjected to the charge of having a partisan purpose in so doing, that the salaries of our State officers ought to be increased, and that considerably. The compensation given our Chief Executive is a disgrace to the State, and smacks of niggardliness, in our humble judgement. There is scarcely a Sheriff or Clerk of our County Courts, in the State, the emoluments of whose office does not exceed that of the Governor. We know it may be urged that the smallness of the salary has not heretofore prevented our ablest men from filling the Governor's Chair, but is that any argument, that because our ablest men are willing to serve the State, they should be required to do it at a sacrifice of their own private means? There are courtesies, hospitalities expected of the occupant of the Governor's mansion, which he cannot exercise without drawing on his own private purse. He must practice the most rigid economy that would seem to partake of parsimoniousness, in order to bring his expenses within the salary allowed him. Justice as well as the character of the State demand that his salary should be raised to something like four thousand dollars a year.

The other officers are equally as poorly paid. Where will you find a man capable of filling the office of State Treasurer, working for as small a sum as $1,500 a year? His responsibilities are very great, his duties arduous, and the labors of his office are richly worth $1000 or $1,500 more than he receives.

So of the Comptroller and Secretary of State. No one who does not visit these offices can from any idea of the immense amount of labor performed there. The Comptroller's settlement with the Sheriffs together with the preparation of his Report, are worth every dollar he receives. But these form but a tithe of the labors of his office. $2000 should be his pay per annum by all means. The present venerable Secretary of State has filled that post for near a half century, and we venture there is not a negro overseer in the State, that has been sober and industrious, who has not saved more money than he. And his business keeps him all the time employed in his office, sometimes day and night. Are not such arduous services worth $2000 a year? Surely they are.

Now, we are not prompted by any personal or interested motives in making these remarks. We are indebted to none of these Officers for any favors—not one of them is even a subscriber to our paper, nor do we receive any patronage from them of any description—but a decent respect for our native State, leads us to hope that this *littleness*, this *injustice* to our public servants be done away with, and at least something approximating to a fair equivalent for services rendered be awarded them.

We would be pleased to see all our brother Editors express themselves on this subject—whigs and democrats, literary and religious—assured as we are that all must concur in the scriptural maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire. And we fully believe the People will sustain the next Legislature in making an equitable advancement in these salaries, and we hope it will be done.

Spirit of the Age.

We concur with the Editor of the Age, that the salaries of State officers are insufficient. No Governor, we presume, has been able to save a dollar of his salary. The Treasurer gives bond for $250,000, and receives only $1,500 per annum—no more than is paid, for instance, to the Secretary of one of the Insurance Companies of this place.

Ten years ago these salaries were probably sufficiently large, for then one dollar was worth nearly as much as two dollars now. Nearly every thing has gone up from fifty to one hundred per cent.—Members of the Legislature receive but $3 per day; and they will find, after paying their current expenses next session—$1,75 and $2 per day for board and lodgings—that they will have lost money in the public service.

Since the above was prepared, the Register has referred to the matter, and has the following article. We are gratified to see the press in all quarters and of both parties concurring in the opinion that the salaries of our State officers ought to be increased.

"Salaries of State Officers."—Our attention has been directed to the subject of the raising the salaries of our State Officers. We have long entertained, and frequently expressed, the opinion, that they were much too small.

As a general thing we do not approve of the salaries of public officers being so high as to render the stations they occupy objects of mercenary competition, but, most certainly, the pay should bear at least a respectable proportion to the expenses connected with those stations. In our own State, the pitiful salary of our Executive hardly enables the incumbent to dispense the very hospitalities that appropriately appertain to his mansion, much less to cover the domestic expenses attached to every household. To say nothing of the fact, that many a man, who would adorn and dignify the station, and who would reflect credit upon the State, is thus deterred, by considerations of pecuniary caution, from giving to the people, when they ask it, the benefit of his talents and his services, such a parsimonious policy is not at all calculated either to exalt the importance of the post, or to enhance whatever reputation the State may enjoy for a *liberal* appreciation of official merit. Besides, it should be taken into consideration, that under the custom which has prevailed in North Carolina for many years past,—a custom of most questionable propriety,—requiring candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair to canvass the State, the heavy expenses incident to a campaign make a formidable inroad upon the salary of the Governor, previous to his installation.

If we are not very much mistaken, North Carolina pays her Governor, and other State Officers, less than any State in the Union—Rhode Island and Delaware, perhaps, excepted. The State of Louisana, inferior to our own in population and resources, pays quite three times as large salaries; and even the Mayor of one of our larger cities commands a higher remuneration for his services, and a more liberal provision for the support of the dignity of his position.

The duties of our State Officers are accumulating, every day, as our resources are being expanded; and their salaries should be commensurately increased. We may not always be so fortunate as to secure the services of such men as some of those who have already served the State in public capacities,—than whom no State can boast a prouder array; but we should not force those to come, as, doubtless, we have heretofore done others, *to pay* for the privilege of "doing the State some service!"

CONVICTION OF REV. P. W. DOWD.

We learn that the trial of the indictment against the Rev. P. W. Dowd, which took place last week in Johnston Superior Court, for an assault upon a young lady of this County, resulted in his conviction. The charge was that he attempted, at her father's house, to take improper liberties with her. Messes. Ransom and Moore appeared on the part of the State, and Messrs. Miller and G. W. Haywood for the defendant.

Mr. Dowd was sentenced by the Court to twenty days' imprisonment. We learn that he appealed thereupon to the Supreme Court. The costs of the prosecution, which he will have to pay, amounted to five or six hundred dollars.

Successor to Bishop Wainwright. Eight ballots were had by the Episcopal Convention, New York, on Friday last, for a successor to Bishop Wainwright. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, was elected over Drs. Vinton and Haight.

☞ We stated recently that the Meredith property near this place had been disposed of for $2,100. We learn that there was some difficulty in perfecting the title, and that the bargain was not consummated. The property is, therefore, still in market.

Cumberland Fair. The first annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held in Fayetteville on the 22d day of November next. The last Argus contains a list of premiums.

☞ The following from the Baltimore Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer, furnishes more proof that the Know Nothing organization is against Democracy:

"The Know Nothings. Rumor says that the members of this all powerful brotherhood are very active in making preparation for the "Id es of October." They are very quiet—manage to keep their own counsels admirably—but yet perfectly confident in their ability to sweep the last vestige of Locofocoism from our city at the next election. They will present a gentleman of known integrity, of great moral worth, and of admitted executive ability to the voters of Baltimore as their candidate for the Mayorality, and my word for it, that man will make a better Mayor than any we have had for the last fifteen years."

We should like to know if the rumor is well founded, that Whigs intend to unite with the Know Nothings in the next Raleigh (City) election. Can either of the Know Nothing organs—the Register or the Star—inform us. This Know Nothing organization is not of a nature to exist for any considerable length of time; and we trust that those men who may identify themselves with it for purposes of promotion, will be marked and remembered at subsequent elections.

The Conduct of the Chicago Mob toward Senator Douglas. We scarcely take up an independent newspaper that does not contain some unequivocal expression of condemnation of the infamous conduct of the Chicago rabble in refusing a calm and dispassionate hearing of the remarks of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas on the 7th inst. We have already uttered our views in regard to the brutal behavior of this mob; and from among the many journals which look upon the affair in the same light as ourselves, we select the following, which appears in the New York Sunday Atlas. Those who think that Judge Douglas has been politically killed at Chicago will find some useful matters of precedent in the observations of our cotemporary:

We once saw General Jackson treated with gross indignity in the streets of Nashville, Tennessee—we afterwards knew him to be hooted and hissed in Philadelphia—we once knew him to receive a personal indignity in the capital of the United States, which was applauded by hundreds of thousands of his countrymen—and yet Gen. Jackson was neither damaged nor destroyed. He lived to receive popular laudation at the hands of every class of his countrymen.

We once saw Henry Clay received, in the streets of Lexington, Kentucky, by the people with very strong testimonials of disapprobation. We saw him received by a constituency, which had claimed him as their own beloved idol, with cold jeers and jibes, and gestures of reproach—we saw him openly and wantonly insulted in the highways and by-ways for voting into his own pocket compensation for services rendered, to which they did not believe he was entitled; and in the same year, in the same city, and very near the same place, on the anniversary of the Fourth of July, we saw him insulted by a discontented constituency till he lost sight of his temper and his sagacity, and became involved in a "rough-and-tumble fight," in the streets of Lexington, with John S. Snead, a half-blind man, who had at one time been one of his most sincere and ardent admirers. And yet Henry Clay was not politically killed or damned.

We once saw Daniel Webster insulted in State street, Boston, and afterwards heard him hissed in Faneuil Hall. These acts of aggression and of popular contumely did not affect the ultimate fortunes of their recipient.

We saw Richard M. Johnson, many years ago, and at a time when he was not especially an abject man, though he did kill Tecumseh, insulted at a public ball given in Woodford county, and afterwards invited out of a ball room, on the alleged ground that he was disreputable. We afterwards saw and heard him hissed in the theatres of Washington Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and yet he never faltered or died. Far from it; he lived to become one of the most popular men in the Union; and if Virginia had not found her "best blood" stirred up against him in the year 1835, at Baltimore, he probably would have lived to reach the presidency of the United States. Popular clamor and abuse rarely ever injures a public man and statesman.

"The man who is above popular insult," says an old and very intelligent author, "is never fit to wear a crown." The man who is unworthy of popular clamor, and cannot awaken popular feeling against him, will rarely become of sufficient consequence to entitle him to the consideration of a candidate for the presidency.

Whoever supposes that Mr. Douglas will be "silenced," as the members of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed chuch would express themselves, by the events that transpired the other day at Chicago, will be disappointed. He *will* be heard at all hazards; if one portion of the people of Illinois attempt to choke him off, there will be found another portion who will listen to him: Somewhere he will be heard.

Where the Population of Georgia come from.—Having shown where the natives who do not choose to stay at home go to, we find, upon examining the Census Returns of 1850, that of the 524,-403, which then was the number of our white and free colored population, 119,890 were natives of other States of the Union, and 6,400 were born in foreign countries. The nativity of 565 unknown.—Of this number, there were from

Maine	178	Florida	1,105
New Hampshire	122	Alabama	3,150
Vermont	186	Mississippi	184
Massachusetts	595	Lousiana	42
Rhode Island	138	Texas	28
Connecticut	712	Arkans	25
New York	1208	Tennessee	8.211
New Jersey	331	Kentucky	458
Pennsylvania	642	Ohio	46
Delaware	117	Michigan	8
Maryland	703	Indiana	60
Dist. of Columbia	72	Illinois	41
Virginia	7,331	Missouri	60
North Carolina	37,522	Iowa	1
South Carolina	51,154	Wisconsin	2

The foreign population is principally from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany.

From England	697	From Scotland	367
" Ireland	3202	" Germany	947

Athens Watchman.

Annual Statement of the Cotton Crop. The New Orleans Price Current's annual statement to September 1st sets down the cotton crop at 2,930,-000 bales, and the year's receipts at New Orleans at 1,141,000 bales, and the value of other articles at $60,000,000; the value of the year's exports at $74,-000,000. The New York Shipping List gives the following in reference to that fact:

Upon a careful examination, the stock of cotton in this port, on the 31st ult., was ascertained to be 32,-988 bales. It will be seen by the statement below that spinners took but 160,286 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 181,155 the year before; or 3,082 bales per week, against 3,448 last year, thus:

Stock, August 31, 1853,	67,575	
Received since,	423,995	
Making a supply of,		521,370
Deduct:		
Export to foreign ports,	328,096	
Stock, August 31, 1854.	32,988	
Total,		361,084
Leaving the consumption,		160,286.

Names of the Six New Steam Frigates. We understand, says the Washington Star, that the Secretary of the Navy has determined on the following names to be given to the six steam frigates now being built:

Roanoke and Colorada, at Norfolk.
Minnesota, at Washington.
Wabash, at Philadelphia.
Niagara, at New York.
Merrimack, at Boston.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady, is mildness in her countenance; wisdom in her speech; modesty in her behavior; and virtue in her life.

ARRIVL OF THE AMERICA!!

Cotton declined, and Breadstuffs unchanged.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax at an early hour Thusday morning dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst.

Politically there is nothing of striking importance.

The harvest in England and on the continent continues most satisfactory.

Commercial intelligence is quiet with limited transactions. Milligan's circular reports cotton as being decidedly in favor of buyers, prices being barely supported. Sales of the week 4,000 bales.

The London Morning Post altogether discredits the charge made against Mr. Soule of having been connected with the last attempted revolution at Madrid.

Austria has officially notified the Western Powers of the Czar's refusal. The powers themselves are satisfied with an armed neutrality on the part of Austra.

A French loan of four thousand million francs is proposed.

Republicanism is reported to be extremely active in Spain. Christiana had arrived at Lisbon.

The War.—The Crimea expedition has sailed 74,000 strong, with seven hunderd ships, and will be before Sebastertopol on the 10th. The news of the landing is expected at Varna on the 16th.

The debarkation of troops on the Russian coast will take place at Point Buba, where there are fifteen fathoms of water. Once landed, they will ontrench, and next defeat the Russians in the field.—From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack.

A position has been discovered from whence the Russian fleet can be enfiladed and burnt, or compelled to come out and fight. Prince Menschikoff conducts the defence of Sebastopol.

Continual reinforcements arrive at Odessa. There are 1,000 men in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. Many ships have been converted into fire-ships. A new levy of ten men in a thousand is ordered throughout the western portion of the Empire.

Rumors that the French Admiral Hamelin opposed the Sebastorpol expedition; and that Admiral Amand took the whole responsibility, are afloat; also that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop the expedition. These rumors are not generally credited however.

Orders calling them the Baltic fleet to England cause apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic and commit devastation on commerce. It is rumored that Napier wishes to resign.

The Russians have evacuated Brailow and Galatz, leaving the Danube free. Four thousand Austrians entered Bucherast on the 6th inst., and were formally received by Onier Pasha. It is reported that Omier and the Austrian commander subsequently disagreed.

There is a complete rupture between Persia and the porte.

The Independence of Belge gives the substance of the Czar's reply to the lsat note of Austria. The Czar expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals, unaccompanied by any concessions on the part of the powers. The Czar unconditionally rejects the proposals. He says that Russia has made every concession compatible with her honor and it only remans for the Czar to try the eventualities of war, in order to arrive at the solid basis for negotiations. He will avoid increasing the complications of war, but will repel with energy all attacks, from whatever quarter.

Prussia. Prussia informs the Germanic Diet that she never bound herself by the guarantees demanded by the Western Power—is resolved to remain strictly neutral.

France. Military exercises continue at Boulegne. On the 24th, a sham battle was enacted. The invading army of 48,000 advanced from St. Omer at attack Boulogne, and was met by the army of defense of 40,000. After an immense fire and smoke, Bonlogne was supposed to be taken.

The Franch Minister is recalled from Berlin, and Ferdinand Banott appointed in his place.

The cholera was rapidly abating in Paris.

Spain. The Republiacan party in Spain are extremely uneasy, and another outbreak is considered near. The Republicans were thoroughly organized throughout the country. A programme of the intended movement has been secretly circulated. The Marquis of Albarda, who is recognized as at the head of the movement, keeps concealed. Public opinion also connects Soule with the movement.

Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon, from whence she embarks from France.

Latest by the America. The Crimea Expedition is the largest in the annals of warfare. The fleet numbers 25,000 sailors and 3,000 cannon. Among the land force are 20,000 English, 35,000 Turks, and 10,000 Egyptians.

The English squadron left Varne on the 2nd. The French under General Arnaud, and the Turks sailed on the 5th to join the British off the mouth of the Danube.

Markets. Cotton has declined, and Breadstuffs remain unchanged.

What Causes the Gulf Stream. Mr. Stanton Shoales, an experienced navigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters of the Gulf Stream are nothing more or less than the waters of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bedded more than one thousand miles immediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams, for many thousand miles, are constantly pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gathered in under the burning son of the equator, it is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator. The great body of heated water shoots out into the Atlantic more than a hundred miles, in the face of the eternal trade winds.

The Amazon is sixty miles wide. After being belted in its irresistible course, it curves off to the left, and sends off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America. Dashing along the Northern coast of South America, and passing to the leeward of the West India Islands, it leaves the shores of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida, the capes of Virginia, and the south coast of North America, and passing the shores of Newfoundland, and ends its mission among the icebergs which float of the Northern Ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs that would be very destructo navigation. But a wise Providence has provided an eternal reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over the back of the cold Atlantic to its destination, where after spending away by a new supply of native warm water from the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water alongside.

Undoubtedly this view will be new to some readers, but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I repeat, is nothing more or less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided through its warm water, always pleased to have it astern. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come, never change its course or its current, but it continues to move on in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power above.

Woolen Manufctures. We were shown at the stone of Messrs. Nelson & Paul, a few days since, some specimens of the Cloth manufactured at the Alpha Woolen Mill in this county. The texture was good, and the cloth equal to any of Northern manufacture of the same fineness. The pieces shown us were of different colors, viz: black, grey-mixed, brown, greenish-tinge, white, &c., and the colors appeared to be well set. A specimen of the Kersey manufactured at this mill, we think, will compare favorably with any that we have seen elsewhere: and we are assured by a merchant that it is a much better article than can be bought at the North for the same price.

This Mill is now in the possession of Messrs. John C. Shields and William Nelson, and they are determined to give the business of manufacturing woolen cloth in this county a fair trial. Their enterpries deserves, and we hope will receive, liberal encouragement. *Hills. Recorder.*

New York, Sept. 30. The United States mail steamship Pacific sailed to-day for Liverpool. She took out $1,100,000 in specie.

Stephen A. Douglas and the Abolition Mob. We present to our readers to-day a brief synopsis of Mr. Douglas' speech in the face of the Abolition mob of Chicago, which attempted to intimidate him by threats of personal violence, and thus secure his silence, and, when failed in this wicked purpose by his undaunted courage, drowned his voice by their insane clamor at the meeting of the citizens assembled to hear him. Dearly are the Northern people paying for their countenance of abolition fanaticism. The mobocratic spirit they raised to defraud the South out of her just rights under the Constitution is now beyond the control of authority, and tramples under foot, in their own persons, the dearest right of freemen—freedom of speech. It is another pregnant proof that no community can throw off the restraints of law with impunity. But this Chicago mob is the more reprehensible, as it interfered with the right of a constituency to hear their representative, and of a Senator of the United States to speak to his constituency. It is a sort of moral treason to the liberties of the American people, as without unrestricted intercourse between a represantative and his constituents, the practical working of our system of government cannot go on. This mob deserves the anathemas of the Republic, and have got it from every quarter of the United States. Their own friends denounce them.

We do not fear the effect of this violence upon the popularity of Mr. Douglas. The reaction is sure to come, even at the North, and it but the more endears him to the people of the South, in whose defence he has incurred this "persecution of sinners." Right nobly did he face the scoundrels, and when he produced the letter written by the Secretary of the organization, "pledged at the sacrifice of his life to prevent his being heard," and presented himself and challenged the armed gang to execute upon him their murderous pledge, his conduct was morally sublime.

Stephen A. Douglas has not been a very great favorite of ours, but his recent political course has endeared him to us much. His opposition to the River and Harbor bill, and his brave defence of the Nebraska Bill, entitle to him to the gratitude of the Republic, but more especially to the confidence of the South.—*Columbus* (Ga.) *Times.*

Pennsylvania State Fair.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26. The State Fair opened to-day, and there was not less than ten thousand persons present, being exclusively members, with their ladies, and none others will be admitted the first two days. There is a splendid display of cattle, consisting of over 400 head, besides sheep, pigs, and fowls, and the number is being hourly augmented by new arrivals.

Thursday and Friday will be the two great days of the fair, when Floral Hall will be filled with flowers and fruits. Mechanical Hall is already filled with a beautiful display of specimens of the mechanic arts, desides an immense apartment for agricultural implements.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28. The fair grounds were covered with an immense crowd this morning. There were not less than 25,000 persons within the enclosure. An increasing line of omnibuses and every description of vehicles, loaded down with passengers, are crossing the various bridges over the Schuylkill. The railroad cars are constantly crossing. There is also a dense way of foot passengers, and there is a prospect that the visitors will reach 100,000 before night.

The Franklin Institute has resolved to hold its annual exhibition of manufactures and mechanic arts, in November, in Dr. Jayne's mammoth buildings on Dock street, including a portion of the Chesnut street building. The two will be connected by a bridge extending across Carter street. The main entrance will be on Chesnut street.

It is said that the President leaves Washington to-morrow to attend the Pennsylvania Fair.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, The State Fair closes on Friday evening. The number of visitors to-day is estimated at over 100,000. The address will be delivered to-morrow by Wm. H. Meredith.

Later from Havana—Arrival of General Concha—Great Jubilee—Schooner Wrecked, &c,

Charleston, (S. C.) *September* 28. The steamer Governor Dudley has arrived her with Havana dates to 23d instant.

General Concha, the Captain General, has arrived at Havana. His arrival was hailed with great pomp by the citizens and the city authorities. A grand procession was formed, and he was conducted in great splendor to the palace, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. Concha seemed not to appreciate his reception with so good a grace as had been anticipated. There was a cast of ill-humor on his countenance apparent to all, as though trouble and uncertainty were agitating his mind. He quite unceremoniously refused to accept the horses and elegant carriage which had been purchased to present him. The jubilee, however, was kept up, with bull fighting, illuminations, and other demonstrations.

The health of Havana was good. Business steady. Sugars firm. Coffee advancing. Freights dull.

Melancholy Affair—Several Persons Poisoned—Three or Four Deaths!

A gentleman who came down on the Southside Railroad yesterday, gives us the particulars of a melancholy case of poisoning, that occurred in the county of Amherst on Wednesday last.

It seems a Mr. Lavender, residing in Amherst, about ten miles from Lynchburg, has been recently very much annoyed by the dogs in his neighborhood. They have frequently gained access to his Spring House, and devoured his milk and butter. Determined to get rid of them, on Wednesday last, he placed a quantity of poison, (arsenic it is supposed,) in a can of milk; but did not communicate the fact to his family. He was unexpectedly called from home, and his entire family, some thirteen in number, partook of the poisoned milk. At last accounts, three had fallen victims by the unfortunate circumstance, and the remainder were lying dangerously ill—our informent states, not expected to recover.

Petersburg Express.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
By Wm. C. Upchurch.
October 2, 1854.

FLOUR—From $7 to $7 50.
BACON—11 cts. per lb hog round.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—20 to 25 cts. per lb., very scarce.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—20 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 per barrel, scarce.
FODDER—$1 10 per 100 lbs.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 60 cts. per bushel.
" White, 70 cts. per "
SWEET POTATOES—50 cts. per bushel.
FRESH PORK—8 ℔ cts. lb., retail.
" BEEF—4 cts. on foot.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
By A. M. M'Pheeters & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
Norfolk, Sept. 30, 1854.

FLOUR—This article has been heavy for the past week with; very small sales. There is a very small stock on the market, which has a tendency to make receivers hold prices up. It is being offered at $8¾ for S. F; and $9 for Extra; but purchasers are looking for an immediate decline and refuse to operate except for their present wants.

CORN—There has been no transactions in this article worthy of note during the week.

STAVES—In demand and quick at $37 @ $38 for R. O.; $46 @ $48 for W. O.; $55 @ $60 for heading; $32 for bbl., and 55 @ $60 for Pipe.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for Groceries, and we have to note an advance of ¼ to 1c ℔ lb. in Coffee; Sugars are firm and prices looking up.

SALT—L. B. $1 90 for Factory Filled; 1 75 @ $1 80 for inferior brands; G. A. 1 45 @ $1 50.

GUANO—In good supply:

	1 to 5	tons	$48	per ton of 2000
	5 to 10	"	$47½	" " "
Cash	10 to 25	"	$47	" " "
	25 to 50	"	$46½	" " "
Over	50 tons		$46	" " "

NAVAL STORES—Dull, Tar $3¼; Spts. Turpentine 51 @ 53c cash.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

September 30, 1854.

Trade improving. COTTON, good supply—principal sales at 8 to 8¾ cts.

CORN—No change—demand good at quotations.

FLOUR declined about 50 cts. per barrel—market very unsettled.

BACON—Supply abundant—sales not easily made at quotations.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—44 cents ℔ gallon.
RAW do $2 75 to $2 60 ℔ bbl. *Car.*

MARRIED,

In Granville county, on the 26th Sept., by the Rev. Thos. W. Faucett, Maj. John H. Young, to Miss Sallie J., daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Eaton, all of Granville.

In Greensborough, on the morning of the 28th inst., by the Rev. B. L. Beall, Charles E. Shober, Esq., of Salem, N. C., to Miss Mary A. Gilmer, daughter of John A. Gilmer, Esq.

THE N. C. STATE FAIR.—THE SECOND annual State Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will not be opened to visitors generally until Wednesday the 18th of October. All members of the Society are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting of the Society on Monday evening the 16th inst., at which time the judges for awarding premiums will be appointed, so that they may enter upon their duties on Tuesday morning, before the Fair Grounds are thronged with people.

By order of the President,
J. F. TOMPKINS, *Rec. Sec.*
Raleigh, Oct. 2, '54. 90—
☞ Papers throughout the State will please copy this.

To the Members of the Senate of the approaching General Assembly.

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate. If elected, he will endeavor to perform his duty faithfully. He was unanimously appointed Doorkeeper to the last Democratic State Convention, and flatters himself that he gave general satisfaction to that body.

JAMES W. CHADWICK.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1854. 90—tf.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods*, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.
September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

$500 WORTH OF THE LARGEST AND best Silk and Gingham, *Blue, Brown, Green, and Black Carved handled Ivory Umbrellas* in the State, at from $5 to $10 each, just at hand from New York this morning.
B. B. SMITH.
Sept. 28, 1854. 90—

STANHOPE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale that beautiful and healthy residence known for the last ten or twelve years as Stanhope, situated in Nash County, immediately on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage road, 16 miles West of the Wilmington Railroad. The tract of land contains about 240 acres nearly half of which is an original forest. The DWELLING HOUSE is a neat and tasty cottage containing 8 rooms and 6 fire places. The out houses consists of a store house, office, blacksmith and cooper's shop, barns, stables, kitchen, negro houses, &c., all in a state of excellent preservation. The place having been built up within the last twelve years. It has proven a most excellent and successful business place, while it contains all the conveniences and comforts of a private residence.

A bargain can be had in the land as I am determined to sell. Terms to suit the purchaser—possession given any time.
A. J. TAYLOR.
October 2, 1854. 1042—6tw.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE FOR SALE.—ON account of the failing health of the publisher, a Democratic paper, located in one of the most pleasant, thriving and business towns in the State of North Carolina, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. The circulation is already large and constantly increasing, and the advertisement and job work the past year was worth ($2,300) twenty-three hundred dollars.

To a gentleman of ability and enterprise so advantageous an opportunity for investment is seldom offered. For particulars apply to W. W. Holden, Standard office, Raleigh, N. C.
October 2, 1854. 90—

Hats and Caps.

MAGGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes.

WE are now receiving from the manufactory of Robinson & Co., Phil., a fine assortment of
Ladies Kid walking and Buskin Shoes.
Tipped, Foxed and Creole Gaiters.
Black Kid ties and Slippers.
White Kid do.
Thick and thin sole Kid Boots.
" " " Morocco Boots.
Misses and Children's Morocco and Goat Skin Boots.
McGEE & WILLIAMS.
October 3, '54. 90—

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislature of North Carolina at its next Session, for the incorporation of the Mining Company, now operating at the Gardner Hill Mine, in the County of Guilford.
Sept. 27, 1854. 90—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the next Legislature of North Carolina for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse River, a few hundred yards above the Smithfield Bridge.
Sept. 15, 1854. 86—80d.

HOUSE AND LOT IN OXFORD, N. C. FOR SALE.—On Thursday the 19th day of October I shall offer for sale, at public auction on the premises, commencing at eleven o'clock, A. M., my house and lot in the town of Oxford. The house is conveniently situated in the central part of the town, and has been newly repaired and painted; it has five rooms below stairs, and four above. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture.

At the same time and place, a small tract of land about two miles from town containing eighty-eight acres, one half cleared, eight or ten of which is good meadow land, all under fence.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN H. WHITAKER.
Sept. 20th, 1854. 88—td.
☞ Register copy till the day of sale and forward account.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH Carolina Baptist State Convention will be held with the church in Fayettville, N. C., commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. A. McDowell, Rev. W. M. Wingate alternate. The Missionary sermon on Sabbath by Rev. Aaron J. Spivey, Rev. Q. H. Trotman alternate.

The North Carolina Bible and Baptist Publication Society, and the North Carolina Baptist Education Society will hold their anniversary meetings during the session of the Convention.

All Baptist Associations and Churches within the bounds of the Convention are requested to send delegates, and similar religious bodies in this and the neighboring States will be expected to send correspondents to represent them. We are assured that ample accommodations will be provided for all who may attend.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,
Secretary of the Convention.
Milton, N. N., Sept. 4th. 1854.

$350 REWARD,
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina,

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one JAMES WILSON, stands charged with the murder of Nathan C. Clayland in the county of Mecklenburg; and whereas it has been made to appear that the said JAMES WILSON has fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore, to the end that the said JAMES WILSON may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of three hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said JAMES WILSON to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg.

DESCRIPTION,

JAMES WILSON is about 17 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet in height; auburn hair, and of youthful appearance; has some scars or scratches on his face; wide mouth, and face rather broad; is quick and bold in speaking, and inclined to drink.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, of the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of September A. D, 1854.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., *Private Secretary.*
Sept. 12th, 1854, 85—6t.
Charlotte Democrat will insert six times.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 53—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, pursuant to an Order of Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, *at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County*, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spinning of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, Together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives.—With the said Factory and Mills will be sold, *Several small Lots of Land*, one lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.

At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE. Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.

Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties, payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 18th, 1854. 87—td.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—THE HYDROMAGEN, or water-proof *Anti-Consumptive Cork Soles, Manufactured by* HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co. 44 Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, New York, U. S.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, *without any doctoring whatever*. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside of the boot or shoe. Its *medicated* character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely *supersede over-shoes*, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous to wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like the India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their *yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.*

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,732,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

MEN'S SIZE, pr. pair, 35 CENTS.
LADIES' do. do 30 do
BOYS' & MISSES' 25 do

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.
38 Ann Street, New York.

September 20, 1854. 86—

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.—A BEAUtiful supply of Gentlemen's and Ladie's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, just opened at B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 73—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW STORE!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS----1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT THE Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!
First New Fall Goods in Market!!

AN ELEGANT SUPPLY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, embracing every variety and style just at hand and to which the attention of purchasers and especially of ladies and gentlemen of judgment and taste is respectfully invited, consisting in part of—

Rich new style Cashmeres and Berage Delanes, splendid black and colored Silks,
French Muslins and Calicoes,
English and American Prints,
French and English Ginghams,
Beautiful Mourning and half Mourning Calicoes and Ginghams,
A beautiful lot of Gimp, Velvet Trimmings, and Silk Fringes and Laces,
Black Alpacca and Canton Cloths,
Sontag and Grass Linen Skirts.
Spendid Black, Blue and Fancy colored Mantillas,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting.

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, Aug, 22, 1854. 78—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Ear-rings and Finger-rings; Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | R. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1854. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 40—tf.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, *of Raleigh*; GEO. McNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', JOHN COX, Edenton, JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN. C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid,

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it.

A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS AND THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.

April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C..........12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B..........15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy..........20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 13, 1854. 69—

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
** Post copy.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Petersburg Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

REV. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH WALL,
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

MISS EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

MISS AMANDA D. ARMISTEAD,
Primary Department.

TERMS OF TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department..........$30
Academic, (advanced English branches)..........40
Collegiate—higher English branches with Latin or Greek 50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each..........20
Music on Piano or Guitar..........60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,)..........8
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,)..........10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,)..........5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise..........NO CHARGE.

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of WILLIAM LEA, Jun'r, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President CARTER and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

September 4, 1854. 83—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five-years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 92—

FALL STYLE 1854.—GENIN'S & BEEBE'S celebrated real super Extra Bon Ton Black Moleskin Hats just at hand by Adams & Co's. Express—together with a rich assortment of Know Nothing and Wide Awake Hats to suit the times. B. B. SMITH.

August 22, 1854. 75—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward*, (*F. S.*)	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	(*A Whig*,)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, *F. S.*,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote*, (*F. S.*,)	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 55 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 80,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	Acres		Dollars	
Year 1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981,04	"
" 1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04	"
" 1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,53	"	1,417,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,20	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,676,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,21	"	2,904,637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,306,59	"	3,296,404,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82		95,423,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$3,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson B. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,
5th.—Northampton,
6th.—Hertford,
7th.—Bertie,
8th.—Martin & Washington
9th.—Halifax,
10th.—Edgecombe,
11th.—Pitt,
12th.—Beaufort,
13th.—Craven,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,
16th.—New-Hanover,
17th.—Duplin,
18th.—Onslow,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,
20th.—Cumberland,
21st.—Sampson,
22nd.—Wayne,
23rd.—Johnston,
24th.—Wake,
25th.—Nash,
26th.—Franklin,
27th.—Warren,
28th.—Granville,
29th.—Person,
30th.—Orange,

Districts.
31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
32nd.—Chatham,
33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
35th.—Anson and Union,
36th.—Guilford,
37th.—Caswell,
38th.—Rockingham,
39th.—Mecklenburg,
40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
41st.—Rowan and Davie,
42nd.—Davidson,
43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the State of*
New York, Virginia, Alabama, Texas, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 24—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw.m.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year, (27th session) of this Institution, will commence on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—tf.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854. J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, which can be relied upon. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 9 1854. 469—2

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1853. 104—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 20, 1853. 12—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—300 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—